CE-25

EE23BTECH11063 - Vemula Siddhartha

Question:
The following function is defined over the interval $[-L, L]$:

$$f(x) = px^4 + qx^5$$

It is expressed as a Fourier series,

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ a_n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n x}{L}\right) + b_n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n x}{L}\right) \right\}$$

which options amongst the following are true?

(a) a_n, $n = 1, 2, .., \infty$ depend on p
(b) a_n, $n = 1, 2, .., \infty$ depend on q
(c) b_n, $n = 1, 2, .., \infty$ depend on p
(d) b_n, $n = 1, 2, .., \infty$ depend on q

Solution:

Parameter	Description
$f(x)$	Polynomial function
$2L$	Period of the Polynomial function
c_n	Complex Fourier Coefficients
a_0, a_n, b_n	Trigonometric Fourier Coefficients

TABLE 4
PARAMETERS

The complex exponential Fourier Series of $f(x)$ is,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j\frac{\pi n x}{L}} \tag{1}$$

$$\implies c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) e^{-j\frac{\pi n x}{L}} \, dx \tag{2}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} \left(px^4 + qx^5\right) e^{-j\frac{\pi n x}{L}} \, dx \tag{3}$$

For $n = 0$,

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} \left(px^4 + qx^5\right) \, dx \tag{4}$$

$$= \frac{pL^4}{5} \tag{5}$$

For $n \neq 0$,

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} \left(px^4 + qx^5\right) e^{-j\frac{\pi n x}{L}} \, dx \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{pL^4}{2} \left(e^{j\pi n} - e^{-j\pi n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{j\pi n} + \frac{12}{(j\pi n)^3} + \frac{24}{(j\pi n)^5}\right) \\ &- \frac{pL^4}{2} \left(e^{j\pi n} + e^{-j\pi n}\right) \left(\frac{4}{(j\pi n)^2} + \frac{24}{(j\pi n)^4}\right) \\ &- \frac{qL^5}{2} \left(e^{j\pi n} + e^{-j\pi n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{j\pi n} + \frac{20}{(j\pi n)^3} + \frac{120}{(j\pi n)^5}\right) \\ &+ \frac{qL^5}{2} \left(e^{j\pi n} - e^{-j\pi n}\right) \left(\frac{5}{(j\pi n)^2} + \frac{60}{(j\pi n)^4} + \frac{120}{(j\pi n)^6}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(pL^4\right) (-1)^n \left(\frac{4}{(\pi n)^2} - \frac{24}{(\pi n)^4}\right) \\ &- \left(qL^5\right) (-1)^n \left(-\frac{j}{\pi n} + \frac{20j}{(\pi n)^3} - \frac{120j}{(\pi n)^5}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Given,

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ a_n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n x}{L}\right) + b_n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n x}{L}\right) \right\} \tag{9}$$

Finding the Fourier Coefficient a_0,

$$a_0 = c_0 \tag{10}$$

$$\implies a_0 = \frac{pL^4}{5} \tag{11}$$

Finding the Fourier Coefficients a_n,

$$a_n = \frac{c_{-n} - c_n}{j} \tag{12}$$

$$\implies a_n = \left(-2qL^5\right) (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi n} - \frac{2}{(\pi n)^3} + \frac{120}{(\pi n)^5}\right) \tag{13}$$

Finding the Fourier Coefficients b_n,

$$b_n = c_n + c_{-n} \tag{14}$$

$$\implies b_n = \left(2pL^4\right) (-1)^n \left(\frac{4}{(\pi n)^2} - \frac{24}{(\pi n)^4}\right) \tag{15}$$

Hence, options (b) and (c) are correct.

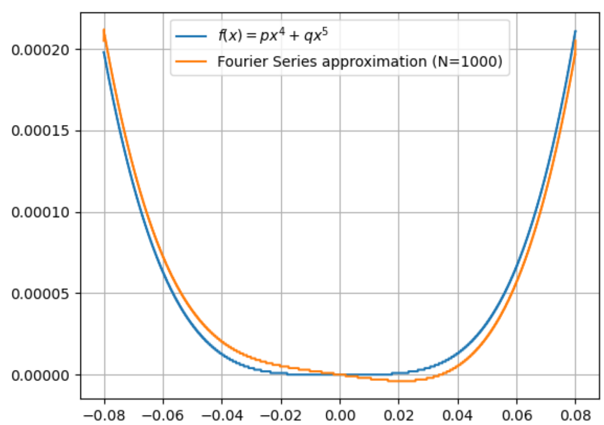

Fig. 4. Fourier Series Approximation of $f(x)$ for $p = 5$, $q = 2$, $L = 0.08$